North-Carolina Standard

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three pollars, if not paid within six months from the time of

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY-Four Dollars per gnaum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five pollars, if not paid within six months from the time of sub-

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be in serted one time for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows

One square, 6 months, (14 lines to a square,) \$10 Two squares, 6 months, Three squares, 6 months,

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but verily advertisements—these will be inserted for one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for set months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both papers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months. The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months

or by the year, free of charge. the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1854.

It will be seen, from the Card which we insert below, of the publishers of the "North Carolina Statesman," that that journal has been discon-

We invite attention to Mr. Cantwell's professional Card, in our columns to-day. We have uniformly found hun a high-minded gentleman, as he is a man of talents; and we trust he may meet with the most abundant success as a member of the legal profes-

A CARD.

The publishers of the "NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN" regret to announce that with the single exception of the subscribers in the town of Wilmington a general disregard of the terms of the Prospectus, and the notice in the first number of the paper, has caused the withdrawal of Mr. CANTWELL, the editor, and the suspension of the paper until the pleasure of the other subscribers is known. Proposing nothing less than the vindication of the policy declared by the entire Democratic party in the last Legislature, upon the passage of the Bynum resolutions, and therefere obliged to oppose a "settled policy" on the part of the Federal Government, it would be folly in two individuals

to expect successfully to prosecute that purpose, without ample means, and a very general support.

The list with which they have been honored, and for which they return their sincere thanks, is, it is true, unusually large and respectable, yet is that aid wanting, and they are therefore constrained to believe either that the public mind in North Carolina is indifferent to such a discussion, or the parties whom they, at one time, supposed to he interested in maintaining it lack a very necessary confidence in their own ability to conduct it, to a successful issue: "Like as the children of Ephraim, who being harness-

Therefore self respect, and the dictates of an honorable impulse alike impose upon them, in the absence of other and early assurances, to discontinue the paper.

This determination will involve no one but the Publishers pecuniary loss; for in the meanwhile they will return to subscribers every dollar of the partial payments they have received, without deduction for any expenses of the publi-

ed and carrying bows, turned themselves back, in the day of

Raleigh, Jan. 1854.

SENATOR DOUGLAS-RIVERS AND HARBORS. Senator Douglas has written a letter to the Governor of Illinois, on the subject of River and Harbor improvement, which we regard as one of the ablest, if not the ablest document of the day.

Judge Douglas proposes the enactment by Congress of a general law, empowering the States under certain conditions and limitations, to levy tonnage duties for the improvement of navigation. This has always been a favorite doctrine with him, and it is here enforced with all the power of his capacious intellect. The Washington Union says:

"The letter of Senator Douglas, on the proposition to rely upon tonnage duties for the improvement of rivers and harbors, addressed to the Governor of Illinois, is one of the most important documents that have issued from any of our statesmen for many years. It will be remembered by our readers that we gave this subject an elaborate investigation some months since, and we are highly gratified to find that our conclusions accorded so entirely with the views of the distinguished Illinois Senator. The subject is beginning to attract much attention, and is destined to become a prominent question in the politics of the country. We notice that a discussion has already commenced in the House of Representatives on the subject, and we have no doubt that it will be there thoroughly investigated. The letter of Judge Douglas appears at a fortunate time to aid in giving direction to the investigations which the question will undergo throughout the country. It is prepared with so much clearness, frankness, and ability, that it may safely go forth as a pioneer argument that will withstand any assault that may be made against it. We commend it to our readers as a powerful document, and one calculated to make a strong impression on the public mind."

We hope to find room for this document at an

The Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, lave passed a bill to its third reading appropriating \$200,000 more State bonds, which are to be sold at par, to continue the construction of the new Stateouse. The Legislature also has a bill for several railroads to traverse the State in various directions, purchase the iron, whilst the individual and county subscriptions are to finish and equip these roads.

THE SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC. This noble vessel proves, upon examination, to be in not so bad a condition as was at first supposed. The hull is entirely good, and all her timbers as sound as when first in their places. The burning was confined to the light wood work amidships and on the after deck. Thousands will be glad to learn that this noble vessel will again float upon the waters in all her former great-

VISIT TO MRS. POLK. The members of the Tennessee Legislature, on the 2d instant, at 12 o'clock made a New Year's call upon Mrs. James K. Polk, at her residence in Nashville, and were received with that courtesy, grace and hospitality for which this excellent lady is so distinguished.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A regular meeting of the Wake Agricultural Society will be held in this City on the 27th instant. A full attendance is requested.

THE RALEIGH STAR.

This journal, "Tri-weekly" and otherwise, has of late been conducting itself in a manner to entitle itself to special notice. It seems to indulge a settled antipathy to both facts and arguments; but its proclivity for assertion, invective, and beer-house wit is too striking to escape the observation of even the most unconcerned reader, one of whom we profess to be. For instance, in its issue of the 14th instant,

"The Whig party is not dead, nor is it asleep. Though beaten in the last Presidential campaign by charges proved to be false and unfounded, it is not overwhelmed or destroyed."

The above is entirely gratuitous. Who said the Whig party was dead? Who insinuated that it was even asleep? Who would have the boldness to charge that a party-which still holds power in Massachusetts, and commands not only one or two States of the Confederacy out of thirty-one, but likewise the precinct of Eagle Rock-was either forgetful of its integrity or inclined to snooze? Where is the man that said it? No one responds. Then no one has offended, and the declaration of our interesting cotemporary was uncalled for. When will the people come to believe that the Whig party is not "overwhelmed or destroyed"? The truth is, they had better believe it at once, and thus relieve our "Triweekly "twinkler* from the necessity which he feels to be upon him of constantly asseverating as above

Again, our little twinkler shineth forth in the same

"They [the Whigs] have no mere thirst for power, no desire for place for the mere sake of the spoils of office, but they desire to see the reins of government in safe hands, so that its affairs may be properly managed, and the country respected abroad, and loved at home."

What a reasonable desire this is! And what a party, especially when we consider that it is the most proscriptive ever known in the annals of free government! Still, it has "no mere thirst for power, no desire for place for the mere sake of the spoils of office"-it only takes "power" and enjoys the spoils" when it can deceive the people into conferring the one upon it, and induce them to believe the possession of the other by them is the very "safest" thing that could be done. Thus considered, the 'spoils" are indeed in "safe hands" when in the hands of these gentlemen, for they know what to do with them, having learned the lesson from their immediate predecessors, the Federalists; and they relinquish them only after repeated defeats and the most unmistakable evidences that their management of the "reins of government" can be dispensed with. "Spoils" being with our little twinkler but another name for "country," and "spoils" being just now in other hands, no wonder he does not "love" the country and believe it to be "respected abroad" as heretofore. Our amiable cotemporary twinkleth through defective glasses; his light is tinged with a melancholy occasioned by his own position; it is obscured by the shadows of "locofocos" in office

We quoted just now from our cotemporary to the effect that the Whig party is not dead, neither asleep. This was his position on the 14th-on the 11th he

"Well, we have a word to the gallant, noble Whigs of the Old North State. The position of the two great parties in North Carolina, is positively vexaious to every true Whig. At present, there is no use to conceal it, the Whigs are underneath, and for some time they have borne the weight of Democraey provokingly easy. There are now signs of a struggle, it is true; but they are nevertheless too patient. They must rise up and "turn the tables" upon their opponents. It can be done-and it must."

"About this time " as the almanac says, the Whigs were down and "underneath," and our cotemporary was absolutely "vexed "at the fact; but we presume they "fit, and fit, and fit," and concluded not to die or even go to sleep-which conclusion was duly announced on the 14th. Having "fit" in this way, they are soon to "rise," and then "the tables" are to be turned. This is all well enough; but we beg our cotemporary to remember that table-turning requires not only "patience," but faith and "spirit"

This was on the 11th; but our friend of the Star having dined meanwhile on preserved ginger, gives it to us on the 12th as follows:

"The Standard's laudation of the government at Washington and at home is peculiarly appropriate and well timed in this connection. His especial hatred of Guilford and of her talented son, no doubt put him in a frame of mind to laud Gen. Pierce, who has done nothing scarcely since he has been President, except divising a plan to bring into the organization the freesoilers and abolitionists of the Democratic party, and to drive out and put into disrepute the tried friends of the South, the National Demo-

Here we are told that, because we "hated" Guilford and John A. Gilmer, we were moved to "laud " Gen. Pierce! If that is not logic, what is? Can one "hate" one object, and not "laud" another? The Star says not. We deny the charge; we neither "hate" Guilford nor Gilmer-we dislike their

politics, but we respect them both. But the Star says Gen. Pierce "has done nothing scarcely since he has been President, except devising a plan to bring into the organization the freesoilers and abolitionists of the Democratic party, and to drive out and put into disrepute the tried friends of the South, the national Democrats." This is untrue. The Editor of the Star ought to have known better. We are surprised at his ignorance, knowing as we do that he both "takes" and reads "the papers." On the 17th, the Star, having heard from Spain,

discourseth as follows: "Mr. Soule, appointed to a most important and delicate mission, has already rendered himself notorious by getting embroiled himself into a duel, and by his ridiculous attempts at aping the Court dress of European circles, despite the instructions of the Secretary of the State. He was expected to do something ridiculous and he has not disappointed ex-

The Star is one of the few papers in the United States which condemn Mr. Soule for vindicating the insulted honor of his wife! The Star takes the part, in ed honor of his wife! The Star takes the part, in this transaction, of the minions of despotism and of the contemptible Duke of Alva! The Star is welcome to all the credit it may gain by such a course. But the Star of the 17th, having demolished the Administration and Mr. Soule in the same twinkle, goes on to appeal to its friends and admirers for a little patronage. He says:

"Come come friends, bear a hand and send them the subscribers on quickly. We are quite medicating our demands. Live us 1000 good paying subscribers to the tri-weekly, and 5000 to the weekly and

we'll go security for a Whig Governor, a Whig Legislature, Whig Senators—nay Whig everything, before next Christmas. That "rickety affair," the Standard, wants 5000 subscribers to annihilate Whiggery. Pshaw! Towser may as well bark at the

The above is alike classical and forceful. It lifts one up to the level of Addison, and Steele, and Hawthorne; it makes one feel better, and breathe freer, and gaze more intendy at that luminary which ought not to twinkle, but shine; it assures us that, whatsoever may happen to letters or to polite learning elsewhere, here such things will be cared for and duly set out for the admiration of all-especially that rhetorical flourish about "Towser" and "the noon." And such wit! We cannot tell-and we would not, if we could, for we might not be believed -how sincerely we have laughed at the wit of that paper. We beg our cotemporary to be-if at,all possible-a little more subdued and common-place; and to give, now and then, some attention to facts.

"Now, none can say this is not good advice, The only mischief is, it comes too late; Of all experience 'tis the usual price, A sort of income-tax laid on by fate."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Reason and Fuith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, Author of the "Eclipse of Faith."-Boston and New York, 1853.

A collection of essays originally contributed to the Edinburg Review, and which will be welcomed by many of the readers of that journal in their present form. The "Eclipse of Faith," as many of our readers know, is a brilliant and effective sortie upon the modern outworks of infidelity, in the shape of Rationalism, and generally of philosophy, falsely so called. This additional collection of essays by the same author, and on the same general class of subjects, will be found to be characterized by the same wide and complete mastery of the subject, in all its endless and and ever-shifting phases-the same keen and trenchaut logic, the same case and raciness of style, and the same pure and lofty tone of evangelical piety. Though a large portion of the present volume is chiefly literary rather than controversial, yet, in view of the thorough handling of the mythic hypothesis of Strauss and his English coadjutors, Foxton and Froade, in the essay on "Reason at d Faith, their Claims and Conflicts," taken in connexion with the previous work, " The Eclipse of Faith," we think Mr. Rogers has fairly won a place among the foremost apologists whom the modern form of the great Christian controversy has produced.

" The Difficulties of Infidelity," by George STAN-LEY FABER, B. D., to which is added, "Modern Infidelity Considered," by ROBERT HALL, A. M., and a Catalogue of the Books known to have been written on the Evidence of Revealed Religion .- New York, William Gowans, 1853. This is a beautiful reprint of two of the best known and ablest works on Apologetics in the language. The form of the book, like every publication of Mr. Gowans' we have seen, is worthy of all commendation, as blending chasteness and beauty with convenience and good taste. It is a model of book-making that should be introduced by others of the same craft, especially in orthography do we earnestly recommend it to the thoughtful consideration of the Harpers, whose newfangled and abominable spelling is doing so much to corrupt the English language. The catalogue of books on the Evidence of Revealed Religion, appended by the Publisher, is a very valuable feature of this Edition; it is hardly to be expected that such a catalogue should be made absolutely complete at onee, but the intelligent reader who has any knowledge of the difficulties of the task, will be much more surprised at its fullness than disappointed at missing any particular work from its thirty closely printed

For sale at Pomeroy's.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO. We have nothing (says the Washington Union) in addition to the despatch we published on Sunday morning, in regard to the creaty with Mexico, from our own correspondent; but we see in the Philadelphia North American a fuller despatch, which we insert. As to the details of the treaty, we have reasons to doubt their accuracy as given in the several telegraphic despatches; but that an important treaty has been agreed upon we see no reason to doubt. The following is the despatch to the North American:

"New ORLEANS, Jan 12. The steamship Texas has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst. Mr. Gadsden, the American Minister to Mexico, is among the passengers on the Texas, having concluded an important treaty with the Mexican government. The treaty agrees to give 39,000,000 acres, including the Mesilla valley, for \$20,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 is to be reserved in paying claims, including the Ga-

"The Traite d'Union notices the Gadsden treaty favorably, and says it will be received with joy by It is understood that Mr. Sloo pays the Tehuantepec Company \$2,000,000 for relinquishing all their

Colonel Ramsey, the two Messra Hargous, and Seor Atocha are also among the passengers on the

Details had been received which confirm the reported destruction of Walker's fillibustering expediion, but there are no later particulars, except a report that the Caroline had been captured.

General Lombardini is dead, and General Almonte has succeeded him in the command of the army.

General Alcosta, Minister of War, has resigned his post in consequence of ill health, and a successor has not yet been appointed.

The Texas brings no later dates from California. Generul Gadsden leit nere yester The \$5,000,000 reserved from the sum to be paid

Mexico goes to pay all the claims, including the Indian spoliations, private land claims, &." HON. ROBT. STRANGE. We are gretified to find the following paragraph in the last Fayetteville Carolini-

JUDGE STRANGE'S HEALTH. We are pleased to

Work at the Riem A. a. C. the

DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON.

We have heretofore called the attention of our readers to the movement of Mr. Clingman, in the House of Representatives, to extend a credit to importers on duties on Railroad iron. We give the bill below, as introduced by that gentleman, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That in all cases of the importation of railroad iron for the period of two years from the passage of this act, upon its appearing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that said iron has been imported bona fide, for the use of some railroad in the United States, it may be lawful for those importing the same, if they desire it, instead of paying in cash the duties now levied, to give bonds with approved security, conditioned to pay the said duties with interest, at the end of four years from the date of the importation : Provided, That if, at any time hereafter, it should appear any importation had not been made bona fide for the use of some railroad, then, besides the duties then due, fifty per centum additional shall be payable to the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be extended to all cases where iron for the use of railroads has been imported, and on which the duties have not already been paid."

In offering the bill Mr. Clingman, among other things, said :

"This is a subject, Mr. Speaker, which we frequently had before the last Congress, but which was not acted upon. I do not know what is the present feeling of this House, but I think there is a strong necessity for the passage of such a law at this time. In the last Congress it may, perhaps, be remembered, that the proposition failed by a single vote on one occasion. At that time there were five members out of the House who had promised me on the previous day that they would be present to vote the proposition. I only mention this fact to show it was a mere accident that a provision similar to the one of the bill I submit did not take effect at the last Congress.

You will also recollect, Mr. Speaker, that during the last Congress we allowed several companies credit on the terms proposed in this bill; but we did not succeed in passing any general law. It is a simple matter, and I presume that every member of

the House has an opinion upon it now. I beg leave to remind gentlemen, that within the last eighteen months there has been an enormous rise in the price of railroad iron. Less than two years ago it could be had for forty dollars per ton in this country, after paying all the duties and charges, and now it is worth nearly eighty dollars per ton to the consumer here. The consequence is, that many of the States and companies which began to execute works with sufficient captital two years ago, find, owing to this great rise, that it is difficult, if not impossible, for them to proceed.

I also understand, Mr. Speaker, that the money is not needed at this time in the Treasury. We have a large surplus on hand. My bill proposes a credit of four years. In all probability at the end of that period, the Government may need the money very much. If the duty goes into the Treasury now, instead of what I propose, it will be expended before

that time, when it may be wanted. I think therefore, as a financial measure, it would be a wise policy to throw the receipt of this money four years ahead, leaving the present surplus in the Treasury to be exhausted, for the construction of national vessels, or for other purposes which the louse may propose; and if it turns out that at the end of four years, we are involved in some warand we are getting to be a wariike people, and need all the means we can lav our hands upon-this monwill come in very opportunely. I think it would ave been well, perhaps, for the Secretary of the Treasury to have recommended this as one of the means by which to get rid of the surplus revenue which we are now receiving from year to year. If the proposition which he has made in his report should be adopted and carried into effect, the reduction of the revenue would not take place until a year from next January, and, in the mean time, there will have been a large accumulation."

This is an important measure of relief, especially to those Southern States which are engaged in constructing Railroads; and it is offered at a time when the government can best afford to extend it, and when, also, it can be of most service to the parties concerned. Indeed, the whole system of protection, a part of which is the heavy duty on iron, is gradually giving way under the influence of Democratic principles and Democratic rule. The old Federal maxim, "the higher the tariff the cheaper the goods," has long since fallen into ridicule; yet the party which conceived this maxim, and strove so long to fasten it in the American mind, is still devoted to protection, and would eagerly seize any opportunity to foster the interests of the manufacturers at the expense of the agricultural interests and of consumers generally.

There are, it is said, but three establishments in the United States where Railroad iron is made; and the duty of thirty per cent. on this iron, is in fact a tax on the Southern States for their benefit. Is this just? It is also stated, and we presume the fact is so, that previous to 1842, Railroad iron was imported free of duty; and it was during this period that most of the Northern roads were made.

We are gratified to observe that Mr. Clingman is sustained in this movement by the entire delegation in the House from this State; we infer this from the vote on the proposition, which failed, to lay the bill upon the table.

We wish to be clearly understood on this question: We propose no sudden or radical striking down of the duties, either on, iron or other articles; we would prefer to see the principles of free trade grad-ually but surely carried out; but we look forward with healthy negroes in Alabama." with confidence to the time when the tax on all ar-

Raleigh Register, the organ of the Federalists, on these points; we do not see why we should differ upon them, as they involve the prosperity and pr ress of the State without regard to party interests or party distinctions.

LONDON DOCK BRANDY. A New York correspondent of the Mobile Tribune tells the following good

know that this distinguished gentleman is now recovering from his recent illness, and with the prospect of a speedy restoration to his usual good health. By the by, we see it stated in the Raleigh "Statesman" that Judge S. has been suffering from paralysis of the side and tongue. This is a mistake; Indge S. has not been stricken with paralysis, the only approximately sufficient of mine was offered a share, the other day, in the profits of a brilliant speculation. Being so absurd as to have a troublesome tenant of his breast, called conscience, he declined the enterprise, thereby losing a handsome per cent. It was in this wise. My friend is largely in an exporting business. A gentleman informed him that he would like to ship on shares. "What do they contain?" I have a proved the share of ic appart of the

SHEET THE

CONGRESS-MONDAY, JANUARY 16.

Standard.

SENATE. Mr. Pearce submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Committee on Naval Affairs to report upon the expediency of making suitable acknowledgements, and presenting testimonials, to the commanders and crews of those vessels that rescued the survivors of the San Francisco. Mr. Shields submitted a resolution, which was

agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in relation to the same subject. Mr. Clayton continued his reply to Mr. Cass, on the subject of British interference in Central American affairs, which he commenced on Thursday

Mr. Cass also spoke in relation to the same mat-

Upon motion by Mr. Gwin, the subject was laid on

the table. A resolution which was received from the House, in relation to the disaster on the San Francisco, and for the appointment of a joint committee to consider what testimonial should be presented to the officers and crews of the vessels who rescued the survivors. was taken up for consideration. As it was a joint resolution it would require the signature of the President of the United States; and for the purpose of preventing delay, that was laid on the table, and one in similar language was offered by Mr. Shields, as a simple Senate resolution; which was agreed to. The President pro tem. appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Shields, Gwin, Pearce, Hamlin, and Everett.

After a short executive session, the Senate ad-

House of Representatives. A large amount of business was transacted in the House to day. Mr. Bissel introduced a bill for the relief of the sufferers in consequence of the wreck of the San Francisco; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Chandler offered a preamble and resolution for a joint special committee to inquire into the most appropriate way in which to testify the acknowledgements of Congress, and the gratitude of the country, to the gallant men who rescued five hundred American citizens from the wreck of the San Francisco. The resolution of Mr. Churchwell, for the granting of credit to railroad companies for duty on railroad iron, was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the homestead bills were made the order of the day for Tuesday, 14th of February. Mr. Chamberlain offered a lengthy resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Lands. to prepare a bill for the construction of the Pacific railroad. Mr. Maurice offered a resolution condemnatory of the discharge of Greene C. Bronson from his office in the New York custom-house; which lies over for debate. Mr. McDougal introduced a bill to provide for a telegraphic line and railroad from the Mississippi river to the Bay of San Francisco; which was referred to a special committee of thirteen members. Aumerous other bills and resolutions were in

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. SENATE. Mr. Hamlin reported a bill in favor of an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to pay French spoliation claims.

Mr. Sumner gave notice that he should offer an amendment to the Nebraska territory bill, providing that nothing therein should contravene with the clause which prohibits slavery by the Missouri Com-

House of Representatives. The committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of an appointment of a joint committee by both Houses, to consider certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of the

Mike Walsh made a speech, in which he denounced in no very mild terms, the present Administra-

For the Standard. Mr. Epiton: The names of many distinguished men of the Democratic party having been mentioned in your valuable paper in connection with the nomination for Governor, permit me to suggest that of W. W. Aver, of the County of Burke, than whom there is not a more able and fearless champion of Democratic principles. We, of the East, concede the nomination to the West, and I think the candidate of our party should come from the mountain

Should Mr. Avery receive the nomination the East rill cast for him the largest vote she has ever given any Democratic candidate, and no one doubts his popularity in the West. He has, for several sessions of our Legislature, represented his County in the House of Commons, having been elected by large majorities in a County which is Whig by some hundreds. Having achieved such triumphs in his own County over the ablest men of the Whig party, can he not do likewise in other contests? He unites all the necessary qualifications, ability, soundness, experience and popularity. WAYNE.

JOHN MITCHELL ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION. The abolitionists have not manifested much affection for John Mitchell since his arrival in this country, as the alternate attacks of the Evening Post, Albany Atlas and Tribune have sufficiently manifested. They saw him in company with Charles O'Connor, and other sound and sensible men at the north, and drew thence an evil augury to their hopes of leading him into the pitfalls which they set for Kossuth. But we are satisfied they were not prepared for the annexed paragraph, which appeared in the second number of his paper, The Citizen. It seems, some fanatical philosopher over in Ireland, writes him a letter of enquiry about "the slave-drivers and the slave-pens" in this country, and insists on his defining his position on the question of "human rights and abolition." He gives an extract of this letter, and accompanies it with the following:

"We are not abolitionists—no more abolitionists

than Moses, or Socrates or Jesus Christ. We deny that it is a crime, or a wrong, or even a peccadillo, to hold slaves, to buy slaves, to sell slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging or other needful co-ercion. 'By your silence,' says Mr. Haughton, 'you will become a participator in their wrongs,' but we will not be silent when occasion calls for speech, and

mechanic's iron, as well as Railroad iron—shall be entirely abolished; or, at least, so imposed as not to affect, in any seriously injurious degree, the farming, planting, and Railroad interests of the country.

We should be pleased to have the views of the Raleigh Register, the organ of the Federalists on

New York last week, 43 were from small pox, disease, it is said, seems to be increasing in viru hardly a district in the city being free from I prevails mostly among poor emigrants and who have not been vaccinated. SWALL POX IN NEW YORK. Out of 481

REVERBERATING HALLS. The difficulty occasioned by the reverberation of second in the new capitol at Nashville has been remedied by spreading a thick layer of sand on the floor, covering it with a heavy carpet; and curtaining the curtains. The Obio Constit edied a similar defect in Co covering the walls with ca 196. 236 URBER AND SUICEPE atte Han Samen of the Web ye

建筑等的

South the se state before you want

TO A TO SECULIAR STATE OF THE OWNER.

service a postebief no

國際 的公共 海绵 事 30000

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. BREADSTUFFS ADVANCED LARGELY.

New York, Jan. 16th. The Europa has arrived. Cotton is firm-middling grades better. Sales of the week 45,000 bales. Flour has advanced a shilling, corn a shilling, wheat four to six pence on the sales of the week before. Flour commands 38s. 3d. Baltimore flour 38s. 6d. to 40s. White wheat 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.-white corn

The bark Kilby was spoken this morning in tow

SECOND DISPATCH.

Progress of the War-Acts of Persia-Sweden and Norway against Russia, &c. Efforts are being made dy the Poles to induce & desertion from the service of their brethren in the

Russian service. The ratification between Russia and Persia occurred at St. Petersburgh on December 18th. The Russians are daily expected to attack Bagdad. Turkey has formally accepted the Persian declaration of

The Shah has dismissed all European officers from his army except Russians. Sweden and Norway are forming an armed league

against Russia. At Constantinople on the 19th, Haba Pasha, the leader of the peace party was named minister of the interior-an appointment regarded as favorable to

In Asia the Turks have been defeated. Abdi Pasha has been removed from the command, and Ahmer Pasha appointed in his stead. The Turks have raised the seiges of Akiska and Alexandrapol, and

evacuated Russian Armenia. The allied fleets are still on the Bosphorus. Some Wallachian militia had deserted to the Turks on the loth at Kalafat.

The four powers have presented a note to the Porte demanding an armistice.

The English Consul at Teheren has renewed rela-

tions with Persia and Turkey.

The movements at St. Petersburg indicate more serious consequences than when the Porte was on more friendly terms with foreign representatives.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Parliament-Tariff Remored-Rumor that Young Soule was killed - Breadstuffs.

The British Parliament meets Jan. 31st. The Preston strikes continue. A decree of Napoleon resmoves the restrictions on cotton imported from England. It was rumored in Paris, on the 29th, that young Soule hod fought another duel with the Duke of Alba, and was killed, but the report wants confirmation. The Europa passed the Niagara on the 3d. Private letters to the 31st., state that bread-stuffs are greatly excited and prices still rising.

SECOND DISPATCH. Progress of the War-The Arabs of the Desert Ass sting the Sultan-Reported Turkish Victorics-Smith O' Brien Not Escaped, &c.

New York, Jan. 16, P. M. The following further accounts were brought by the Europa to-day.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. The Paris Moniteur of Dec. 30 announces that. according to the latest advices from Constantinople, the Divan was in perfect harmony with the representatives of France, England, Austria and Prussia, as to the conditions on which the Porte could with

honor concur in the re-establishment of peace. The latest accounts from the Danubian principalities state that the mortality among the Russian

troops has considerably increased. Letters from Aleppo, of the 19th ult., state that the Arabs of the desert have ruised 5,000 men to aid the Sultan.

The Russian army in the Caucasus has been reinforced by fifteen regiments of Cossacks. Sweden and Denmark are both arming, in expectation of active hostilities on the Baltie in the spring.

The Porte has consented to accept the last note of the Vienna conference. If Russia refuses this the four powers will commence active hostilities. The Russians are preparing for operations of a

decidedly aggressive character.

Letters from Constantinople, dated Dec. 15th, state that the Porte had just contracted for a loan of thirty million piastres in three important banking

houses in that city. A rumor is very prevalent that Sha of Persia has formally instructed his Consuls to discontinue diplo-

mrtic relations with the Queen of Great Britain. The news from Asia mentions that the Russians

were driven back at Alexandropol.
Selim Pasha gained a brilliant victory in the eighborhood of Laffar. Letters from Trebisonoe announce that the Turks had been victorious at Terek.

The Latest News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19. Negotiations on the peace project have been commenced. The Ports manifests a pacific disposition. The Russians made an attempt to set fire to the

allied flect at the entrance of the Bosphorus. A fireship was sent towards them, but was discovered from the fort and stopped by artillery.

ENGLAND. Letters have been received in Dublin from Smith O'Brien, dated New Norfolk, Sept. 18th three days later than the date of his reported escape

Warlike preparations continue to be made by France and England.

Washington Affaire. Washington, Jan. 16. The Senate in Executive session to-day received and referred a large number It is thought that Gadsden's treaty, if it is as rejresented, will encounter great opposition in Congress. Gen, Houston says we own Meeilla Valley

Illness of Mr. Bodisco. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. Mr. Bodisco, the Russian

The stocks redeemed last week amounted to \$201,-

Minister, is very ill, at his residence in this c Generous Conduct of New York Merchants, New York, Jan. 18. The Merchants of this have subscribed \$10,000, as a present to be div between the officers of the Three Bells, the and the Antarctic, for their gallant conduct in cuing the survivors of the ill-fated steamer.

rs of the steamer San Fra ly brought to this city and lodged at the Astor-House are well.

Sasta Por in Duran. It is to be housed that it hou him it spread poet that part

行为代数技术的

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

きる。表現